BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

THE ISISE CHURCE BILL IN THE COMMONS-SPEECHES OF MR. GLADSTONE, MR. DISBAELT, MR. BRIGHT AND OTHERS-EXCITING SCENE

IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, July 35 .- In the House of Commone, this evening. the Irish Church bill, as amended in the House of Lords, came up for consideration. There we's a full attendance of members, and the galleries were crowded with

Mr. Gladstone, on rising, was greeted with loud cheers by the Liberals, and with derisive shouts from the Tory beaches. He said, with respect to the amendments which had been made to the bill, that the Government proposed to restore the preamble and the date of disestablishment as they appeared in the criginal bill; they would agree to the amendments relating to curates' annuities and to the protection of annuitants, with some modifications; but all other amendments they should oppose with the single exception of the grant of half a million pounds in lieu of private benefactions made before 1660.

Mr. Disraeli followed. He said that although the abstract principles of the bill had been repeatedly discussed, there had been little disenssion on the details of its provisions. Be hoped that the amendments made in the House of Lords would receive the calm consideration of the Commons.

Mr. Gladstone then moved that the House disagree to the preamble as amended. He thought the concurrent endowment, which the Lords had in wiew, a very different scheme from that of Mr. Pitt, which consemplated an established Catholic Church side by side with the Established Church, and under State control. Concurrent endowment, as now nuderstood, was totally opposed to the principles of the bill, and was of such a character as to be centirely opposed to the spirit of the times. If the House could be induced to agree to it, it was certain that the country, especially the large constituencies, would never sanction it. He strongly advocated the appropriation of the surplus tunds as originally proposed, with a proviso reserving to Parliament control over them.

Mr. Disraeli thought the House ought to arree to the amended preamble. He asserted that the House of Lords did not desire the reservation of the surplus for purposes of concurrent endowment, and ridicated the plan for its appropriation. He hoped the House would prevent such a waste of the public funds, and not allow them to be dealt with in this loose and vague manner.

Mr. Ball. member from Dublia University thought the restoration of the original preamble would be fatal to the many advantages secured to the Church by the Lords.

Mr. Bright admitted that at a former time he had proposed something like the present scheme of concurrent endowment; but he declared that public feeling was now totally opposed to religious endowments, and no minister would be able to carry such a scheme. He sit that all the plans, save the one originally posed by the bill, were so full of difficulties hat it would be idle to discuss them,

Sir Boundell Palmer said, although not a supporter of concurrent endowment, he considered that, under the circumstances, the grants for residences to clergy of the great majority could not be refused out of that fund which, contrary to his ideas, they had declared was wrongfully taken from the great majority the Irish. They should not allow their anti-Catholic prejudices to refuse this small boon to the great majority.

The House then divided, and the amendment of the House of Lords with respect to endowments was disagreed to by a vote of 846 against 222; the majority for the government,

The amendment in regard to the appropriation of the surplus funds was also disagreed to by a vote of 246 against 164.

Mr. Gladstone then moved the restoration of the original date, namely, the 1st day of January, 1871, for the dissolution of the legislative union between the Churches of England and Ireland, and after some discussion the date was restored without a division.

The House then adjourned.

London, July 16 .- In the House of Com mons, to-night, the consideration of the Irish Church bill was continued.

Mr. Gladstone approved of the amendment granting half a million of pounds for private endowments made prior to 1660, but moved to disagree to the provision continuing the Ulster

Mr. Disraeli thought a clear understanding ought to be arriv d at. If the policy of the government had for its object religious equality, it could not be obtained by humiliating the Irish Church, and leaving it to compete with the most ancient hierarchy in Christendom. He thought the proposal of the Lords was reasonable.

Sir Stafford Northcote thought Mr. Gladstone's proposals would convert the Irish Church into a voluntary missionary church, contributions for the support of which could only be obtained by stirring up bad feelings against Catholic neighbors. It would be to the advantage of the Protestants to enjoy free and proper endowments, and he asked as an act of justice and expediency that the glebes be left to them.

Sir Roundell Palmer supported the Lord's

The amendment granting half a million pounds for private endowments was agreed to. The amendment continuing the Ulster grants

was rejected-845 to 240. The announcement of the result was received with cheers from the Ministerial benches.

Mr. Disraeli intimated that it was not neces sary for the House to divide on any of the other amendments except that to clause 68 postponing the disposition of the surplus Mr. Gladstone moved to disagree to, and Mr.

Disraeli supported the Lord's amendment. He thought the government plans were not matured, and ought to be left for future conside-

Mr. Bright said the distribution of the sur-

plus was a d fferent matter. The Government had made minute inquirie as to the suitable destination of income aris-

ing from surplus. He had no interest other than any member of the House, or contrary to the wishes of the Irish people. Every one acknowledged that the money was properly Irish, and ought to be applied to

the benefit of Ireland. The plan was open to the least objection. To leave the question open would only pave

way for future embarrassment. He appealed to the House not to put an obstacle in

the way of the passage of the bill. The country had confided with the fullest

sincerity in the Government desire to make | A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. her connection with England closer.

The amendment was then rejected by a vote of 290 against 218. Great cheering greeted the result.

EARL DERBY'S PROTEST. LONDON. July 16 .- The protest against the Dish Church bill by Earl Derby is signed by

forty-seven Peers. It was outered against this bill on the ground that it looked to the severance of the Church and State, a project unrecognized by any country in Europe. The adoption of the bili would encourage the

designs of those who want such severance extended throughout the United Kingdom, together with the resumption of grants and confiscations of property. The protest further states that the passage of the bill was a violent stretch of the power of Parliament, which destroys confidence in all property, and espec ally that resting on Parliamentary title.

The protest sets forth the impossibility of putting the disestablished and disendowed Church on the footing and organization of the Catholics, and that this grievance caused the alieuation of Irish Protestants from the loval supporters of the throne, and stimulation in

the demands of Catholics. LONDON, July 17 .- The debate on the Irish Church bill continued all night. Disraeli regretted the rejection of the Lords' amendments; said the Peers had consented to a second reading of the bill on the understanding that the Commons would consent to the modification. Gladstone said the promise was only to consider reasonable amendments, and denied a violation of the pledge. Gathorne Hardy supported Disraeli's statements and said Bright had used threats of a dissolution of Parliament to scorce. The Lords were treated in an unworthy manner. Bright denied the accusation. Finally a committee was appointed to report reasons for rejecting the Lords' amendment.

FRANCE-THE NEW CABINET. MARIS, July 16 .- It is stated to day that Billautt and St. Laurens will be members of the new Cabinet. Portfolios have been offered to three prominent men of the opposition party. Rouher is likely to accept the presidency of the Senate for a time. It is thought, however, he will be asked to return to the ministry. The Temps, the party on the left, demand the dissolution and reorganization of the Prefects, as the conditions of secentance of office.

Paris, July 17 .- It is asserted that the following are the new ministry: Interior, Roquett; Justice, Duvergier; Foreign, Auvergne; Finance. Pierre Maque; Commerce, Lerona; Public Works; Gressier; Marine, Admiral Genuilly: War, Marchal Niel.

AUSTRIA. VIENNA, July 16 .- Several fumults took place this week among the workmen at Brunn. The military were called out and fired upon the mob, killing two and wounding twelve. The crowds have dispersed, but great excitement still prevails there, and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent the threatened renewal of disorder.

The Bishop of Linz refuses the Emperor's amnesty, and has decided to submit to the

CUBA.

HAVANA, July 17 .- The estates of Miguel, Domingo and Allamas have been embargoed. Mexican advices of the 11th state that Jusrez and a party of forty narrowly escaped death, by the explosion of a boiler on a steamer in Lake Tezcoco, Romero was thrown

at fifteen per cent. monthly on both sides. After the unhealthy season the volunteers will enter the active service and Spanish reifforce ments will arrive

New York, July 18 .- It is said that no more Juban expeditions will be attempted here, the Junta having decided to make a Southern port the base of operations. Those who were captured were released yesterday, and it is reported that they will go South in small squads and will embark for their original destination.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Collector of the second Mississippi District, who has been appointed Mayor of Vicksburg by Ames, in reponse to the inquiry whether he can hold both offices is advised by the Department to decline the Mayoralty.

A colored lawyer was admitted to the Crimnal Court of this district, to-day. He has long been connected with the Bureau

Boutwell has ordered one and a half million bonds to be issued to the Central Pacific Ralroad, being for the completion of the road to Promontory Point.

The abstract of the reports of North Carolina banks show an aggregate of two million six hundred thousand specie; in banks, thirty-two

The Typographical Society of this District has settled the difficulties with the government printer, relative to the apprentice question, by consenting to allow him twenty appointees. The action upon the application of Howard, colored, for membership, has been postponed until January.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 17 .- The government forces destroyed Ryan's camp of fil busters at Long Island, and brought one hundred and twentyfour prisoners. Ryan escaped. No bloodshed.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis. July 17 .- An excursion party, composed of railroad officials, were thrown off the track at Lawrence, and many prominent railroad officials burt. None were killed.

GEURGIA.

Macon, July 17.- In the Turner investigation o-day, the only effort made by the defence was to impeach the credibility of the witness Swayze. Some twenty blacks and whites swore they would not believe Swayze on oath. The decision of the court was reserved till Mon-

HEALTH OF NEW YORK .- The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing on Wednesday, says:

on Wednesday, says:

Two of the morning papers have at length discovered that the Asiatic cholera is in this city. The weather we are having, physicians say, is favorable to the propagation of the discase, but not withstanding that, if our indolent municipal authorities would but make a resonable effort to clean the dirty streets, and abate the postilence-breeding musances that assail the senses in the most densely populated districts, there would be no cocasion for alarm. As it is, we can only trust in Providence.

alarm. As it is, we can only trust in Provi-dence.

Meanwhile, it is gratifying to have official as-surance that the yellow tever has entirely dis-appeared from quarantine. Not a single case of sictness in the hospital, but on board any, vessel in the bay. There is smallpox on beard some of the recently strived emigrant ships, but as it is of a very manageable type, it occa-sions no uneasiness.

Ireland an integral part of the kingdom, and | Direct Trade with Kurope-One of its Many Advantages.

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. Your leader, "Direct Trade," (in Monday's issue) calls attention to an enterprise, which, if properly taken in hand, must and will result in mealculable good to the South. Though "a ruin amidst ruins," I love what is left of my country (the South) as dearly as I did the whole of it, six, seven and eight years ago. Any enterprise likely to contribute in the smallest degree to the rapid recuperation of the ex-Confederate States, has not only my cordial concurrence, but kindles in a once joyous, but now saddened heart new hopeshopes that lead me to contemplate the South "As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,

Eternal sunshine settles on its head." Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

In view of the fiendish crimes and outrages recently (during the war) perpetrated on us by our quondam pretended friends nerth of "Mason and Dixon's," it appears to me that direct trade is "the right thing in the right place." Indeed, the commercial despotism of the North over the South prior to the war was not only unjust, but unnatural. With our Atlantic and Gulf coast it should never have come into being. In the effort towards making the enterprise a complete success, would it not be well for us to waive for the nonce our inborn repugnance to Yankee ideas and notions, and adopt one of their dogmas ("time is money") as our starting point? In other words, to take steps immediately to make the enterprise an accomplished fact at the earliest practicable moment? Delay on our part might induce the moment? Delay on our part might induce the masters and slaves of the "best government the world ever saw" to add another link to the reconstruction chain now manacling us, with a view of impeding our success in the matter.

It is impossible to enumerate in a short

It is impossible to enumerate, in a short compass, the many advantages that would acroue to the South from direct trade, nor is such the purpose, at present, of the writer of this. He will coatent himself with stating one that meets him on the threshold. It may enable us to ge: into the South some gold and silver to supply the place of that of which we have been ruthlessly and villanously robbed. This done, we may be able to dispense with an unreliable greenback currency, which has no real, substantial intrinsic value, and can never be made to have any by any act of any covreal, substan tal intrinsic value, and can never be made to have any, by any act of any government. Rags in their normal or primary state have no value. Can government, by changing their form, converting them into paper and stamping them, give them what they id not originally possess? "Tis dearness that gives everything its value" The labor and expense necessary to getting gold and silver with other metals from the "bowels of the earth." contribute to enhance their inherent intrinsic value. Paper money is easily made.

intrinsic value Paper money is easily mad (rags being always plentiful,) and as easily de rags being aways pientini, and as easily destroyed. It can therefore, hever have any real value. A breath makes it, and a breath may destroy it at any moment thereafter.

At another time I nay write more on this subject. My object in writing this is simply to give the ball you have so timely set in motion a kick, in the hope that others may do the

THE STATE TAXES.

Opinions of the Press and Action of the People.

HORRY. The Horry News advises the taxpayers to hold back the taxes. It says:

hold back the taxes. It says:

The law distinctly save the tax shall be payable on or before the first day of March after the assessment. The assessment was made May, 1869 and is not due until March, 1870. If money was required by the State for legitimate purposes, in 1869, why was the tax not assessed and levied as provided for by law? Was it because they were alraid it would injure their party in the last general election? The officials in our state seems to forget that they are the bired servants of the people, who hire and pay them to perform the duties appertaining to their various offices for public good. They have neglected their duty, and we, their masters, should pusite them; we can do it, and comply with the law, by those who have not and used for the religious purposes of the variance of the var tion. Withhold the tax until due, and you will punish them by keeping them from their sala-ries, per diems and fat pickings until the tax

Let us awake and organize. Prepare to join Let us awake and organize. Prepare to join in the work of purging all public positions of parasites, who sacrifice public interest that they may retain the tavor of the bond ring, and elect such men as will not forget (having a little authority) that they are for public ser vants, put in position the public good, and are paid by the people to have justice done them; not placed there to assist in robbing trem, or consider themselves the masters of the people, but remember that they are the hirelings of their humblest constituents.

At a public meeting held in Cheraw, on the 15th, a motion was made and carried, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to draw up an appeal, to be signed by the tax-payers, and presented to the County Auditor, to be approved by him, and forwarded to the State Auditor at Columbia, for his consideration. CHESTERFIELD.

The chair appointed on that committee, F. Lynch, Dr. J. K. McLean, and Captain W. L. J. Rend. It was also agreed that the Town Council

OCONEE.

A public meeting was held in Walhalla on the 12th for the purpose of taking action in relation to the assessment of real estate in Oconee County.

On motion of Colonel Thompson, the follow-

ing was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appropare and present to the State Auditor a statement of our grievances in relation to the assessments of real estate in O onee County. Messrs Robert A. Thompson, J. H. Whitner and W. C. Keith were appointed the commit-

Colonel Norten offered the following, which was adopted:
Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a form of application to the Auditor of the State for the reduction of taxes of individuals, with the proper affidavits and certificate of the County Auditor endorsed thereon.

JOEN CHIMAMAN AS A MANUFACTURES.—In our last we spoke of this kind of labor in relation to our sgricultural interests. We would now direct attention to the Chinaman as a manufacturer. Although they are unacquainted with machinery as used by us in the manuf of time of goods, they are so well skilled in all kinds of manual labor, so delicate in their touch, so neat an i careful in their work, that they will make first rate factory bands. In California they have learned the use of sewing michines very quickly, and they require much more skill than ordinary of them millwork. We have no class of population suitable for tactory hands. The negroes are too clumsy, and their labor too uncertain. The refuse of Northern mills whom we simetimes induce to come South, are injurious to the character of our people. They are the worst of a notoriously immoral poorlation, and besides that they come among us with all the New England prejudices against us. When we have Chinese laborers cultivating our fields, and Chinese workmen manufacturing our cetten goods, we will be independent alike of negro field hands and New England on a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands and New England or a like of negro field hands ing our fields, and Chinese workmen manufac-wring our cotton goods, we will be independ ent alike of negre field hands and New Eng-land adventurers. We have always believed that it was in the providence of God to set tree our negro slaves after they had accomplished all in their power to develose the resources of our country. With the high lands of the South populated by while Europeans, and middle and lower lands teeming with Uhinese, the negro will be without any status in our community, and must seek a warmer climate and more con-gental atmosphere. — Sumter News.

PURCHASE OF LANDS AT BANK-RUPTS' SALES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1869.

EXECUTIVE D. PARTMENT. LAND COMMISSIONEE'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., July 18, 1869. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

Several letters of inquiry having been addressed to this office in reference to the purchase of lands at bankrupts' sales, I would ask the favor of publishing in your journal, for the information of all concerned, my reply. It is not my intention to make purchases a

bankrupt sales for two reasons, viz: First, the wife's dower is a cloud upon the title. Second, the primary object of the Land Commission is not to take advantage of the immediate necessities and unfortunate situation of the people by competing at public sales for any person's homestead. On the contrary! I am glad to see that the friends of bankrupts generally throughout the State have generous ly come forward and contributed either small or large sums, according to their means, to save the family homestead, thereby encouraging and giving the bankrupt one more opportunity to retrieve his fortunes, remain a citizen of the State, and continue to assist in the development of its resources. Some of the noblest, most enterprising and useful men of this or of any o her State have become bankrupts in their time. The most valuable and estimable citizens are hable to misfortunes, and I consider that the State that values her true interest can never consent to be a rival for their destruction and flual overthrow. The policy of the Land Commission is not to depopulate the State, but to use every stimulant within its power and province to build it up and increase its working force for its fullest development. This office works on the side of

Very respectfully. C. P. LESLIE, Land Comm ssioner. HO! FOR UTAH.

Something Unusual in Virginia - A Mor. men 'I rais en route for Utah .

On Wed lesday morning last the city of Norfolk. Virginia, was visited by a number of country-appearing p ople, who loitered about the upper portion of the city as if they had nothing to do, and whose actions excited a great deal of curiosity among the citizens generally. The centre of attraction to these new-comers from the rural districts seemed to be the wharf of the New York Steamship Company, where the Isaac Bell lay, taking in a cargo for New York. The status and destination of these people is thus stated by the Norfolk Virginian :

Upon inquiring at the wharf, we were referred to two persons, who appeared to be the business men of the company, and who informed us that they were Elders Howard E. Oursey, and H. J. Boyle, of the Church of the fatter Day Saints, and whose residences were remoditively in Provo and Ogden Cities, Utah Printers. Day Saints, and whose residences were respectively in Provo and Ogden Cities, Utab Paritory. They informed us that they had been preaching in the Counties of Stokes and Survey North Carolina, and Smythe, Virginia, and Smythe Virginia, and Smythe Stokes and Survey of their labors. The company consists about one hundred and thirty men, and children, fully one-half of whom females. The people seemed to be in the sect, and to have full faith in their leaders, the elders above mentioned. They have sold off their property, whonever practicable, and will make a freel start in the land of promise. Some of them, we are fold being unable to dispose of their lands, left them rather than be left behind. The men seem to be entirely of the industrial classes, stout, stunburned farmers, and would be an invaluable acquisition in any community. The women, with one or two exceptions, seem to be entirely destitute of personal charms, and if the universal report of Mormondom be true, they will, in many instances, be destined to become hewers of wood and drawers of water for more favored ones.

ansura. Boyle & Cerey give a glowing description of the country in the Territory of Utah; the soil is fruitful, well watered and timbered, to be had in any quantity at the government price of \$1.25 per acre; and withat there is a ready market for all the productions of the earth. Provo City is about ninety miles from Sait Lake, in the Utah valley, and is described as being an earthly elysium. Ogden is upon the line of the Pacific Railroad, and is rapidly eclipsing the capital of the territory in size and importance. It is indebted for its prominence more to the influx of Gentiles, brought by the railroad, than to the efforts of the saints themselves.

by the railroad, than to the efforts of the saints themselves.

The emigrants left last night on the Isaac Bell for New York, whence they leave for Chicago, and on to the far western territory of Deseret. Their destination will be reached in about eight days, at a cost of about \$50 a head, to be paid by those who are able—all others are turnished transportation.

We regret to see the bone and sinew of the two States leaving in this manner, when an influx of this very class of population is so much useded and hoped for, and are decidedly of the opinion that a large majority of those we saw

useded and hoped for, and are decidedly of the opinion that a large majority of those we saw yesterday so hopeful and shinusiastic, will yet rue the day when they turned their backs on the land of their birth.

THE NEW FRENCH CARLE

French and British Ministers and the Governor of Massachusetts-The Proprictary Hights of States Discussed— Claims of Control by the United States.

A copy of the following letter has been addressed to the diplomatic representatives of France, and also of Great Britain, and another copy will soon be transmitted to the Governor

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON July 10, 1869.

Sir—I have the bonor to ask your attention to the subject of the transa lantic telegraphic connection, which it is understood is expected to be made between the Empire of France and the shores of the United States by means of a cable to be laid under the auspices and in the

the shores of the United States by means of a cable to be laid under the auspices and in the proprietorship of a British private corporation, and under authority of a concession from the Government of France.

The project of this enterprise embraces a congnection direct from the coast of France to the island of St. Pierre, and thence to a point on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is only, of course, in respect to this last division of the projected cable connection between the territory of France and of the United States, that I have occasion to ask your attention to the views of this government as to its authority and duly in the premises.

It is not diabted by this government that the complete control of the whole subject, both of the permission and the regulation of this mode of foreign intercourse, is with the Government of the United States, and that however suitable cartain legis ation on the part of a state of the Union may become in respect to its proprietary rights in aid of such enterprises, the sutre question of the allowance or probabilition of such means of fireign intercourse, commercial and political, and the terms and condition of its allowance, is under the control of the Government of the United States.

As the projectors of the enterprise now in progress have not received or awaited the permission of this government, either to the establishment of this telegraphic connection or to its use for such intercourse with the coast of France. I have thought it proper to call the attention of the diplumatic representatives of the two powers under whose authority the private rights involved have been acquired to the position and authority of this government on the subsence of the assent to or concurrence in the

general subject in its proper light.

The policy of this government in respect to
the allowance and regulation of foreign telegraphic intercourse received very deliberate consideration from Congress during its session of last winter, and a bill covering the whole subject was sustained and passed in the Senate, but at so late a day of the session as to have failed to be reached in the House of Rep-resentatives. It is quite probable that this bill announces the policy and purpose of Con-

gress, and that the propriety of its provisions can hardly fail to secure assent.

I therefore beg to call your attention to the enclosed copy of the bill as probable cylidence of what condition of permission or reg. ulation of foreign telegraphic intercourse are to be insisted upon by the United States.

very high consideration.

HAMILTON FISH. THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

ANDERSON.

The Intelligencer of the 15th says: The drought in this vicinity continues with out any immediate prospect of abatement. The last five or six days have been excessively warm, and the crops are beginning to suffer seriously from the effects. Unless we have tain within the next week the corn and cotton crops will be shortened to an alarming extent.

The Keowee Courier of the 16th says : An ther week has passed and no rain yet. The crops are now injuring, and there is no prospect of rain. A high, dry, het wind blows all day while the sun fairly parches the vegetatation. The farmers begin to grow anxious.

OCONER.

The Journal of the 17th says :

Since our last issue some portions of the county have been visited with refreshing showers, while other sections have not been so favored, and painful apprehensions are reginning to be felt in regard to the fate of the corn. ORANGEBURG. The News of the 17th says: We can almost smell brimstone in the air.

Not a drop of rain for nearly two weeks. Growing crops suffering terribly hereabouts for a little rain; oh! a little rain. We don't think, just now, that we would object to a Noah's-ark deluge.

GEORGETOWN. The Times of the 15th says: The Times of the 15th says:

We had hoped in our present issue to be able to note an improvement in the weather, but the past week for heat and dayness surpasses all previous experience. It has been now fally a month since we have had a good shower of rain, and the thermometer has seldom been lower than 90 degrees, and for several days past has ranged from 93 to 96. The wind is like the Simoon of the desert, and with all of the multerings of distant thunder we are still without rain. The gardens are literally burnt up, and we fear when the rain does come, it will be too late to save the highland crops.

CHESTERFIELD.

The Democrat of the 15th says : It is scarcely within the memory of the oldest citizen, when we have had so many scorching, melting, sweltering days in succession, as we have had for some two weeks past, or more. For about five weeks we have had no rain. The gardens are burnt up; corn nearly destroyed, and even king cotton droops and shrivels.

LANCASTER.

The Ledger of the 15th says : The number of weather prophets just now are numerous, and none have seen their prophecies verified. The heat is excessive, and the crops are suffering a great deal.

LAURENS. The Herald save: The terraid says:

The sun, without abatement of his wrath, continues to pour down his intense rays. The crops are beginning to fail generally. The early corn already seriously impaired, and the cotton wearing still a look of hie, but making no advancement. Without rain, and that shortly, corn must be a fature in these parts, and the cotton prospect but little better. The corn was most promising until the last eight or ten days. We paut for rain.

THE CHERAWAND SALISBURY RAIL-ROAD.

We learn from the Salisbury (N. C.) Examiner that the meeting held at Gold Hill on Tuesday last, for the purpose of pushing forward the above road, was a success. The Examiner 88 VB1

A large assemblage of the leading citizens of that vicinity were present. The subject of building the road was fully discussed by various gentlemen. The President, Major Townsend, set forth his plan, which met the approval and raised the hopes and spirits of every hearer; because his plan is so simple, practicable, sagacous that it commends itself at once to men of common sense.

gacious that it commends itself at once to men of common sense.

The people or Gold Hill were asked to subscribe five hundred dollars to aid in surveying, localing, and estimating the route. They raised the best part of it at once, and have no doubt secured all of it before this time. Salisbury, on Monday, raised fifteen hundred for this purpose. Oheraw, the other day, raised eight hundred, and by this time has made up a thousand. All this makes three thousand dollars. The rest of the line will easily raise the balance required for the survey, &c., and the survey will be made at an early day. And that will be followed up by work, work, work, and we shall expect to see this road put through

we shall soon build this road.

We shall expect to see this road put through quickly. Unity and energy among its friends along the line will place this beyond a peradeventure. And what a magnificent thing it will be when done! Wilmington and Charleston will be our next door neighbors; in fact, we shall be an near to Cubs that we can smell pineapples!

CHINESE LABOR.

the Convention at Memphis Speecher by Prominent Chinese Merchants-Organization of the Mississippi Valley Emigrant Company.

A Memphis telegram of Wednesday last save The Chinese Labor Convention met this morning. The attendance was large. Reports were submitted from the committee favoring a joint stock emigration society with officers at the principal Southern cities; from the emigration committee promising welcome and protestion to all emigrants from China and elsewhere where, and from the transportation committee, stating that emigrants can be brought to Memphis. In lots of fifty and over, from the Pacific States by rail, for \$50 each, and from Hong Kong to San Francisco from \$80 to \$100 in gold. Tyekem Orr, a Chinaman who has been two

the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is not dead to connection between the gold.

Typekem Ore, a Chinaman who has been two vers to the projected cable connection between the the trivey of France and of the United States that I have occasion to ask your attention to the the premises.

It is not dead by this government that the complete control of the whole sueject, both of the permission and the regulation of the intended of foreign intercourse, is with the Government of the United States, and that however suitable to Union may become in respect to its proprietary in the intended of foreign intercourse, is with the Government of the United States, and that however suitable to Union may become in respect to its proprietary in the control of the Government of the United States.

As the projector of the enterprise now in the Union may become in respect to its proprietary in the control of the Government on the limited States.

As the projector of the enterprise now in the Union and authority of this government on the attention of the diplematic representative of the subject.

It is not define the control of the Government on the diplematic representative of the state of the state of the state of the state of the control of the Government on the part of a ctate of the United States.

As the projector of the enterprise now in the Union may become in respect to the proprietary in the coat of the United States.

As the projector of the enterprise now in the tother was a state of the control of the Government of this telegraphic connection or to us use for such intercourse with the coat of the united States.

As the projector of the enterprise now in the state of the s

you the authority of the United States on the general subject in its proper light. are not at all reliable unless security is exacted, and will take service with others if higher

RESULTS OF THE CONVENTION. A dispatch of Thursday says:

The Mississippi Valley Emigration Company was organized in the Labor Convention to day. Forty thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot. The capital stock is to be \$1.000.000, with privilege to double the amount, in shares of \$100 each. A committee was appointed to open subscription books in Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, General Gideon Pillow, S. W. Clapp, W. H. Sherry and Archibald Wright were appointed an Executive Committee. The Convention ordered 3000 copies of the proceedings to be printed, and adjourned sine die.

Married.

McCarthy — Daly.—By Rev. F. J Shadler, at St. Paul's Church, on the evening of the 13th instant. Mr. T. McOarthy to Miss annle P. Daly, all of this city. No cards.

Obituarn.

HANNAHAN—Died, 'in Jacksonville, Florida, July 13th, MICHAEL HANNAHAN, a native of Charleston, bouth Carolina, axed twenty years, of Consumption. The de eased came to Florida, hoping to recover from the fell disease, but a kind God ords ned otherwise—called him to receive the reward due him for his obedience, kindness and long suffering. He leaves a sorrowing mother and kind friends, who hope to join him in the realms of bilss, from whence there is no separation. May his pure spirit plead for them.

HAM .- Died June 30th. (of marasmus,) WILLIAM BERMEIZE, aged five months and eight days, infant son of WILLIAM I, and LIZZIE HAM.

A little solid with shining hair,
And raiment such as angels wear,
In a far country ov r the sea
On a golden shore, is looking for me. *

Juneral Motices.

The Relatives and Friends of the late Captain R. B BAKER, of Mrs. R. B BAKER and of Mrs. E. B. BAKER and family, are respectfully in vited to attend the Funeral Services of ROBERT FITCH infant son of the former, at their residence, No. 1 Line-street, at Four o'clock This Afternoon, without further invitation.

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs A. GELLEUSS, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their in fant son, BENRICH AUGUST, at the residence of the family, correr of Calboun and Wall streets, at Four o'clock | His (Monday) AFTERNOON July 19

Special Motices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER MARY-LAND, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is This Day discharging cargo at Fier No. 1, Union Wharver. All goods not taken away at sunset will remain on the wharf at consignees' risk.

MORDECAL & CO.,

FTHE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA-CHARLESTON COUNTY -: N THE COMMON PLEAS. - WILLIAM N. HENEREY VS. WELDON & PATTON-ATTACHMENT. - Whereas the Plaintiff did, on the seventeenth day of July, file his declaration against the defendants, who (as it is said) are not residents of the said State, and neither has wife nor attorney known within the same upon It is therefore ordered that the said defendants d appear and plead to the said declaration, on or be fore the EIGETERNIS DAY OF JULY, which will be in the year of our Lord ous thousand eight hundred and seventy, otherwise final and absolute judgmen will then be given and awarded against him.

Clerk's Office, Charleston County, 17th July, 1869. (Signed) A, C. BICHMOND, Clerk C. Pleas.

julv 19, oct. 19, jan. 19, ap. 19 July 19 MILK OF VIOLETS. And, oh, it is a wondrous milk, It makes my hands so white, I'll never be without, I hope,

I'll use it morn and nie

Its praises I will stways sing; Its worth I've learned to know; This Milk of Violets is a perfect thing: Its splendid, "Yes, by Jove."

SOLON SHINGLE. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

MR. TUDOR T. HALL IS MY AUTHOR-IZED Attorney during my absence from the city. J. B. E. BLOAN. July 17

"CHARLESTON LAND COMPANY."-Stockholders who have failed to pay the INSTAL MENTS due on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, 1859, are hereby notified to make payment on or before the 21st of this month, (July.) If not paid by the time specified, will be declared forfeited. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES B. SPENCER.

July 15 thm2* Secretary C. L. Co.

SSUMMER PERILS—HOW TO ESCAPE THEM .- It will not do to trifle with the health in hot weather. Vigor cozes through the skin at every pore, and it is by physical vigor only that unhealthy influences can be baffled and repelled. The vital elements are evaporated in perspiration. Intense heat converts a man into a self-acting pump, and the moisture that is pumeed out of him is derived from the well-springs of life within him. There is great need, therefore, that these sources of physica strength should be in a condition to bear, withou danger or inconvenience, the extraordinary drain If they are not in such a condition, the individual

becomes languid and low-spirited.

The main thing is to keep the digestive apparatus in good working tim; for if the stomach, the purveyor of the system, does its duty thoroughly, the liver, the bowels, the brain, and the nervous eyetem, being duly nurtured, will be likely to do there. In view of these facts, it is manifest that a powerful and wholesome vegetable tonic like HOSTRITER's STOMACH BITTERs is especially required at this enterbling season. It is the most admirable of all correctives and invigorants, and for this reason it does not over-stimulate the system. The proportions of sperient, tonic and stimulating components are so judiciously graduated that the processes of in vigoration and purification go on simultaneously, and no no due excitement is created in the circula tion or the brain. All unmedicated stimulants, however pure, exc'te the pulse and the nervous system. Their exhi arating effect is tempora y, and when it passes off the physical and mental depression the were employed to remove returns in an aggravated form. But this not the case when HOTETTER' The medicinal herbs, roots and gums with which they are imgreguated, neutralize the exciting principle of the ry- spirit which forms their basis, and which is in itself the most wholesome of all the varieties of alcohol 6 Dac July 17

NOTICE.-NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK -DEPOSITS made between now and July 19th, will draw interest from July 1st. June 22 26 NAIHAN RITTER, Coabler.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER Death to the Living! Long live the Killers! Sold by Desiers everywhere. Imo

AGT THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND

THE OHEAPEST .- THE NEWS JOB OFFICE. NO. 143 EAST BAY, having replenished its Stock with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at the shortest getice and in the best manner, JOB PBINTING of every description. Oall and examine the scale of prices before giving

your orders elsewhere. BEF ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .- ON THE

Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Man-hood, with the humans view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of sharge. Address HOWARD AS-SOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

Soupping.

EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS YACHT
MARY ELLA, is now ready and prepared
to make regular trips to polats of interest
in our harbor. Will also take parties for
Picnies and Woodlight Excursions. For Engagements apply to Captain CO K. on coard at Atlantic Whirt, or to No. 192 EA-T BAY.

June 24

EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS! THE FINE FANT SAILING YACHT ELLA ANNA, the Champion of the South, is now ready and prepared to m. ke regular trips, thus aff rdung an opportunity to all who may wish to visit points of interest in our beautiful barker. For passage, apply to the Captain on Union Whar June 21

THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR
Will resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will leave dovernmen
Wharfdaily at Ten A. M.
For Passage apply to
December 18
THOMAS YOUNG,
Captain, on board.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK. CABIN PASSAGE \$20.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WORD LOCK-WOOD Commander, will sail from Adgres south Whart on Aturday THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL

ruly 24, at 6 o cloos P. M.

An extra charge of \$5 made for Tickets purchased on board after sailing

No Bills of Lading signed after the steamer

leaves.

Through Bills Lading given for Cotton to Boston and Providence, R. I.

I through Bills of Lading given to Liverpool.

Through Bills of Lading given to Liverpool.

The Marine insurance by this line % per lent.

The Steamers of this line are first class in every respect, and their Tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the New York and Charleston markets.

FOR Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES ADGER & CO. Agents,

Corner Adger's Whart and East Bay (Po-tairs.)

MANHATTAN to follow SATURDAY, the Sist,

ti 11 A M.

July 91

BALTIMORE AND UHALESTON STEAM-THE SIEAM-HIP MARYLAND, Captain J. V. JOHNSON. WIH sail for Baltimore on I HURSDAY 'FTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, from Pier No I, Union

Wharves.

AF through Bills Lading signed 'or all classes of
Freight to BUSTON, PHILADEL PHIA. WILMINGTON DEL., WASHINGTON CITY, and the NORTH-For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAZ & TRENHOLM,
July 19 mwth3 Union Wharves.

FUR FILLAUELPHIA AND BUS TUN.

THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVER-MANN, Captain W. H. NYID'E, will leave North Atlantic Whari, on FRIDAY 28d, at — p'clook. For Freight apply to JOHN & THEO, GETTY, North atlantic Wharf.

FOR NEW YJEE. PASSAGE \$20. THE STE MISIP SABAGOSSA

July 17

Captain C. RYDER, WIII Cave Van-derhorat's West of WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1869, at 3 o'clock, P. M. HAVENEL & C. 1804 PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CURPY B

CALIFORNIA: CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHANGE OF RAILING DAYS!

STEAMFRE OF THE ABOVE

Include Pier No. 42, North River,
foot of Canal-street, New York, si
12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 11th and
an Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with
steamers for South Pacific and Central American
perts. Those of 1st touch at Manzantilo.

Departure of 1st touch at Manzantilo.

Departure of 1st touch at Manzantilo.

Departure of 1st touch at Manzantilo.

Reamand with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and
New Zealand.

Steamahip OREGONIAN leaves for Panama to

New Zealand.
Steamship OREGONIAN leaves San Francisco for China and Japan August 4 1869.
No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult, Medicine and attendance free.
For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the whall foot of Canal-street, North Bits.

lyr F. R. BABY, Agent FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

THE STEAMER EMILIE. CAPTAIN
P. C. LEWIS, will receive freight
above, on Tussday Monning, the 20th instant, at
5 o'clock. For engagements apply to SHACKELFORD & KELLY,
July 19 1 Agents, No 1 Boyce's Wharf.

GHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA.

VIA BAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSO VILLE. THE ELEGANT AND WIRST-CLASS
W. T. MONELTY, Will sail from Charleston every
TUREDAY EVENING, at Nine o'clock, for the above Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savaunal

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannab or Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Bailroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Penegoola, Key West and Havana.

Through Bills Lading signed to New Orleans and All freight payable on the wharf. nd expense of owner

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents. May 27 Special Motices.

MARENGO .- FEVER AND AGUE CURE TONIC. FEVER PREVENTIVE .- This val nable preparation has been in private use for many have u edit with the most beneficial results, the preprietor has been induced to offer it to the pubic. It is warranted to cure CHILLS AND FEVER of however long standing, removing the cause and entirely eradicating its effects from the system. It will PURIFY THE BLOOD, strengthen the digestive organs, induce an appetite, and restore the patient to perfect health. It is a purely vegerance ages may take it with safety. As a tonic MARENGO has no superior, and for debility arising from the effects of fever, or from other cause, is invaluable. credulous sufferer of its virtue and worth. All who try one bottle of MARENGO will be so much pleased with its affect, that they will readily endorse it, NO HUMBUG. For evidence of its emcacy and value, refer to MARENGO circulars, which contain certificates of well known and respectable

MARKINGO is a genuine Southern preparation the proprietor and manufacturer being a native and resident of Charleston, and it is fully guaranteed to give complete and universal satismotion.

NO HUMBUG. TRY IT.

For sale by all Druggists, and by DOWIE & MOISE, corner Meeting and Hasel streets; GOOD. RICH, WINEMAN & CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN, Druggiet, Agent of Proprietor, corner of King and John streets, Charleston, d. C. June 8

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, rehable, instants neous; ne disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remi-edies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and eaves the bair soft and beautiful black or brown. rold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. -- Bond-

FF PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.-A KEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the lew York Wussum of Ameto.cy, ambrac jects: How to Live and What to Live for; Yeath, Maturity and Ola Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the Cause of Indigestion; Fishil-noe and Re-vous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophia warded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing
MECRI-TARY SALTIMORS MUSSUM OF ANATOMY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.
April 19